

## Issue on Pain, Critical Care and Anesthesia

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### Introduction

Anaesthesia, Critical Care and Pain Management (ACPM) is a peer-reviewed, open access journal that places a momentous role by publishing novel and high-quality research papers and other material on all topics relating to Anaesthesia, Pain Management and Critical Care. Pain is an uncomfortable feeling that tells you something may be wrong. It can be steady, throbbing, stabbing, aching, pinching, or described in many other ways. Sometimes, it's just a nuisance, like a mild headache. Other times it can be debilitating. Pain is a signal in your nervous system that something may be wrong. It is an unpleasant feeling, such as a prick, tingle, sting, burn, or ache. Pain may be sharp or dull. It may come and go, or it may be constant. You may feel pain in one area of your body, such as your back, abdomen, chest, pelvis, or you may feel pain all over. Pain can be helpful in diagnosing a problem. If you never felt pain, you might seriously hurt yourself without knowing it, or you might not realize you have a medical problem that needs treatment. There are two types of pain: acute and chronic. Acute pain usually comes on suddenly, because of a disease, injury, or inflammation. It can often be diagnosed and treated. It usually goes away, though sometimes it can turn into chronic pain. Chronic pain lasts for a long time, and can cause severe problems. Pain is not always curable, but there are many ways to treat it. Treatment depends on the cause and type of pain. There are drug treatments, including pain relievers. There are also non-drug treatments, such as acupuncture, physical therapy, and sometimes surgery.

Critical care is medical care for people who have life-threatening injuries and illnesses. It usually takes place in an intensive care unit (ICU). A team of specially-trained health care providers gives you 24-hour care. This includes using machines to constantly monitor your vital signs. It also usually involves giving you specialized treatments.

Intensive care is the medical speciality that supports patients whose lives are in immediate danger – like when a vital organ such as the heart, liver, lungs, kidneys or the nervous system is affected, for instance:

- Cardio-vascular incidents (heart attacks or strokes)
- Severe Infections
- Acute Respiratory Infections
- Neurological problems
- Post-Operative Care
- Complications

Every time our life is in danger, an intensive care team takes care of us, and takes over the function of defective or damaged organs. In the case of a pulmonary infection, the team helps us to breathe...In place of the kidneys the staff eliminates waste or maintain our blood pressure in the case of shock...

To maintain or replace the function of organs, patients admitted into ICUs require complex treatments and constant surveillance (24h/24 and 7/7). To ensure this specific level of care, the ICU has a team of highly qualified staff and special medical equipment.

Anesthesia is the use of medicines to prevent pain during surgery and other procedures. These medicines are called anesthetics. They may be given by injection, inhalation, topical lotion, spray, eye drops, or skin patch. They cause you to have a loss of feeling or awareness. Anesthesia may be used in minor procedures, such as filling a tooth. It could be used during childbirth or procedures such as colonoscopies. And it is used during minor and major surgeries. In some cases, a dentist, nurse, or doctor may give you an anesthetic. In other cases, you may need an anesthesiologist. This is a doctor who specializes in giving anesthesia.